JULY, 1884.

VOL. XXXVIII.
NO. 7.

# The American Missionary

American Bk. Note Co. N.Y.

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NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.
Rooms, 56 Reade Street.

Price 50 Cents a Year, in Advance.
Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

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THE

# AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

VOL. XXXVIII. JULY, 1884. No. 7.

## American Missionary Association.

During the eight months of the fiscal year closing May 31, our receipts from collections and donations have amounted to $132,507.66. The collections and donations for the same months last year were $131,334.37, showing an increase for this year of $1,173.29. The legacies for these months last year were $47,550.24, while for this year they have been $21,710.40, a decrease of $25,839.84. The total receipts thus far this year in collections, donations and legacies have been $154,218.06, against $178,884.61 for the same period—a decrease of $24,666.55. These figures tell their own story. We appeal to all friends of missions to aid us in our efforts to maintain our work and to close the year without debt.

ON invitation of the Congregational churches of Salem, Massachusetts, the American Missionary Association will hold its Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting in that city in October. Further particulars will be given to the public at an early day.

On another page will be found a report of the Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, at its annual meeting held recently in Saratoga, on the relations of that society to the A. M. A. This report was unanimously accepted and approved and its recommendations adopted. As the whole subject is now referred to the Executive Committees of the two societies, it is hoped that a conclusion will be reached satisfactory to all parties concerned.

### SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

To those immediately interested the anniversary of any institution is regarded as a notable event. This is more especially true, however, of schools like ours for the poorer people, where membership is appreciated as an estimable privilege. We report in these pages the closing exercises

of eight such schools. To these reports, those of other institutions, whose anniversaries occur too late for this number, will be added in our next issue. The reader who has kept watch of these occasions for a score of years, and there are many such readers, will have observed a steady development. While the central idea, that of the establishment of pure Christianity, has been the same, the work for that end has taken shape in obedience to the laws for a healthy growth. The schools for teaching the alphabet indiscriminately to persons of all ages and conditions have for the most part been superseded by those for the education of such as may devote themselves to the leading vocations of life, especially to teaching and to the ministrations of the gospel. These schools are more expensive and more profitable. Not unfrequently the young men who graduate after a full course, open self-sustaining normal schools, publish newspapers, preach as occasion may offer, performing one or all of these offices, and illustrating thereby the special advantages of the training they have received.

At some of the anniversaries, former graduates appear on the programme, affording teachers and pupils alike opportunity for measurement of their success in the world's work, and yielding powerful incentives for future efforts in behalf of education. No accurate estimate can be made of the wide influence our schools exert, especially in the promulgation of right principles. Every one of them is a centre from which a pure light radiates. Every graduate is a torch-bearer flaming this light over the land. If our teachers can be sustained in the field, toiling in righteousness; if their numbers can be multiplied to meet the demand; if the churches will make it possible for us to extend our facilities adequately, the victory of right principles South will be speedy, and North and South will become lovingly and efficiently united in work for the world's redemption. Each year exhibits more of encouragement in this direction, while every anniversary season with its rich product of graduates gladdens and allures the devoted workers.

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The story which we publish for the children at the close of this *Missionary* is quite well suited for middle-aged and elderly people, and not without rare suggestions. Had it not been for the fitting words and prayer of the canal boat captain, the gifts of money by the afterward millionaire would doubtless have been wanting in frequency and amount.

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We are glad to note that in the current number of "The Continent" a very able article on Industrial Education in the South is printed from the pen of Dr. Magoun, President of Iowa College. As is the custom of the doctor, he thinks comprehensively and writes vigorously. We commend the article to our readers.

Congregational Day, Anniversary Week, was observed in Tremont Temple, Boston, May 28th. The American Missionary Association had the closing hour of the forenoon session. By reason of pressure of time Secretary Woodworth omitted presentation of statistics of the work. A very interesting address was made by Rev. Geo. R. Grover, of Nashua, N. H. Secretary Powell, of New York, followed with remarks. Our present issue is so crowded that we are compelled to omit reports of these addresses.

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The Educational Bill in Congress still "hangs fire." This we greatly regret when we think of the dense illiteracy in the South and of the absolute need of the resources of the whole nation to meet it. But we wish to remind our readers that if the bill should pass, it will in no sense diminish the work of this Association or its need of funds—nay, it will only increase our great opportunity for preparing teachers and ministers of the Gospel and of extending the advantages of a higher Christian education to the illiterate masses in the South of both races, who need to be prepared for their great duties in life.

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The great Methodist Church has fairly and squarely placed itself on the platform of the Gospel in reference to the caste question. By a strong majority, the recent Quadrennial Conference voted that its mission churches and schools at the South should keep open doors and Christian welcome for all seeking admission, irrespective of color. None the less glad are we to chronicle this vote of the Conference, from the fact that its passage was ably advocated by so prominent a democrat as Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

When a British ship-of-war passes Gibraltar, it is the custom to fire a salute, in order to let the world know that the old power which reduced the fortress still lives.

We salute the Gospel flag as it triumphantly floats over the fortress of prejudice, in recognition of the fact that the old power which, in years gone by captured the Roman Empire, broke down the walls of partition between races, and proclaimed the brotherhood of man, still lives.

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## TAKE A COLLECTION.

The impulse of the returned missionary who, when asked to offer prayer, hesitated until he could make a donation, is not emptied of its significance. Prayers for missions unsupported by alms go single-winged. No amount of exhortation, or information as to that, can supply the deficiency. He who runs may read the power of a deed. "Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." Promoters of missionary meetings who content themselves with singing, talking and

prayer are much like husbandmen who sow and till, and then leave the crop for the birds to harvest. What is developed by the zeal and inspiration of a missionary meeting should be utilized directly. If the gift be but a meager installment of what may follow, it is such earnest of it as will keep Heaven's door open.

Why did you not take a collection? is the question we have often heard asked. Some were disappointed. They felt the service was incomplete. They could not see how the omission accorded with utter sincerity. To them the meeting did not mean business, at least pressing business. To such people the collection is the finishing stroke. They are practical people, akin in their feelings to the missionary himself. Should not a collection be more frequently a part of the programme in all gatherings for the aggressive work of the Master's kingdom?

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## EIGHT-BALLOT-BOX LAW.

The following letter which we find in a recent issue of the Charleston S. C. *News and Courier* will show our readers that the education of the Negro meets with opposition at the South. We are glad to bear witness to a steady advance in public sentiment in favor of popular education, but there is yet much land to be possessed. However, read the letter.

*To the Editor of the News and Courier:* There is one bearing of the education of the negro that to many presents no little difficulty, viz., the necessary connection between negro education and the Eight-Box Election law. Perhaps you can remove this difficulty. The following seem to be settled facts:

Our State must be ruled by the white people; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we can never again submit to the dominion of the negroes. We know too well what this means.

If the negroes are all permitted to vote they are sufficiently numerous in many counties, and probably in the State, to control the elections. This can be prevented, either illegally, by violence or fraud, or legally, by property and educational qualifications.

Now the Eight-Box law is such an educational qualification, and a successful one as far as the majority of the negroes is concerned. Therefore, one result of the education of the negro at the public expense is to destroy this safeguard, and finally force us to resort to fraud or violence if we are to maintain our supremacy. This is not so much a question of politics as of race.

Is such a policy anything less than our turning the grindstones for the negroes to whet their knives to cut our throats? Are we not with a vengeance sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind?

If the above are facts, are not politicians who advocate such a course advocating a suicidal policy? Are they not facts? Respectfully,

J. H. W.

An able editorial follows, in which the points are made in reply that the object of education is to improve the colored people and qualify them to

exercise wisely their privilege as voters; that this education will be so slow there will be opportunity for the education of the colored people in other modes than the education given in schools; that while it is true the State must be ruled by the whites, it must not be by the white people alone; that the negro vote is dangerous in proportion to its ignorance; and that the real danger of the subversion of white influences in the State Government is through a consolidation of the colored vote by just such opposition to popular education as is indicated in the above letter.

It should be further explained that the Eight-Box law referred to requires that at elections each ballot must be put in a designated box, appropriately labelled, and in no other. Of course, a voter who cannot read does not know in which box to deposit the ballot. In the wrong box the ballot does not count. This cuts off a majority of the negro voters, and that is the object of the law.

J. H. W. is certainly to be pitied. His letter, in style and statement, shows him to be a man of intelligence. He evidently grasps the situation. He indorses the legal fraud that prevents the counting of the negro vote and condemns negro education because that would do away with the fraud. Take it all in all he is in a bad fix. Educate the negro, and according to his own showing the negro must vote, and that means ruin. Leave the negro uneducated, and, according to the very excellent editorial, which comments upon the letter, that means ruin. Ruin to right of him ; ruin to left of him ; ruin in front of him opens and threatens. He is most assuredly worthy of pity. He is in the condition of the colored worshipper whose pastor in his preaching had only a gospel of despair. "Brethering," cried the preacher, "dar am only two ways what lead froo dis life, and one of dem leads to destruction and de oder to damnation." "If dat am so," responded the worshipper, "Dis yar negro takes to de woods."

Our advice to J. H. W. is that he take to the woods. It would be a great blessing to the country if all like him would take to the woods. There is no place for them in the heart and thoughts and life of the nineteenth century. They belong to a past age.

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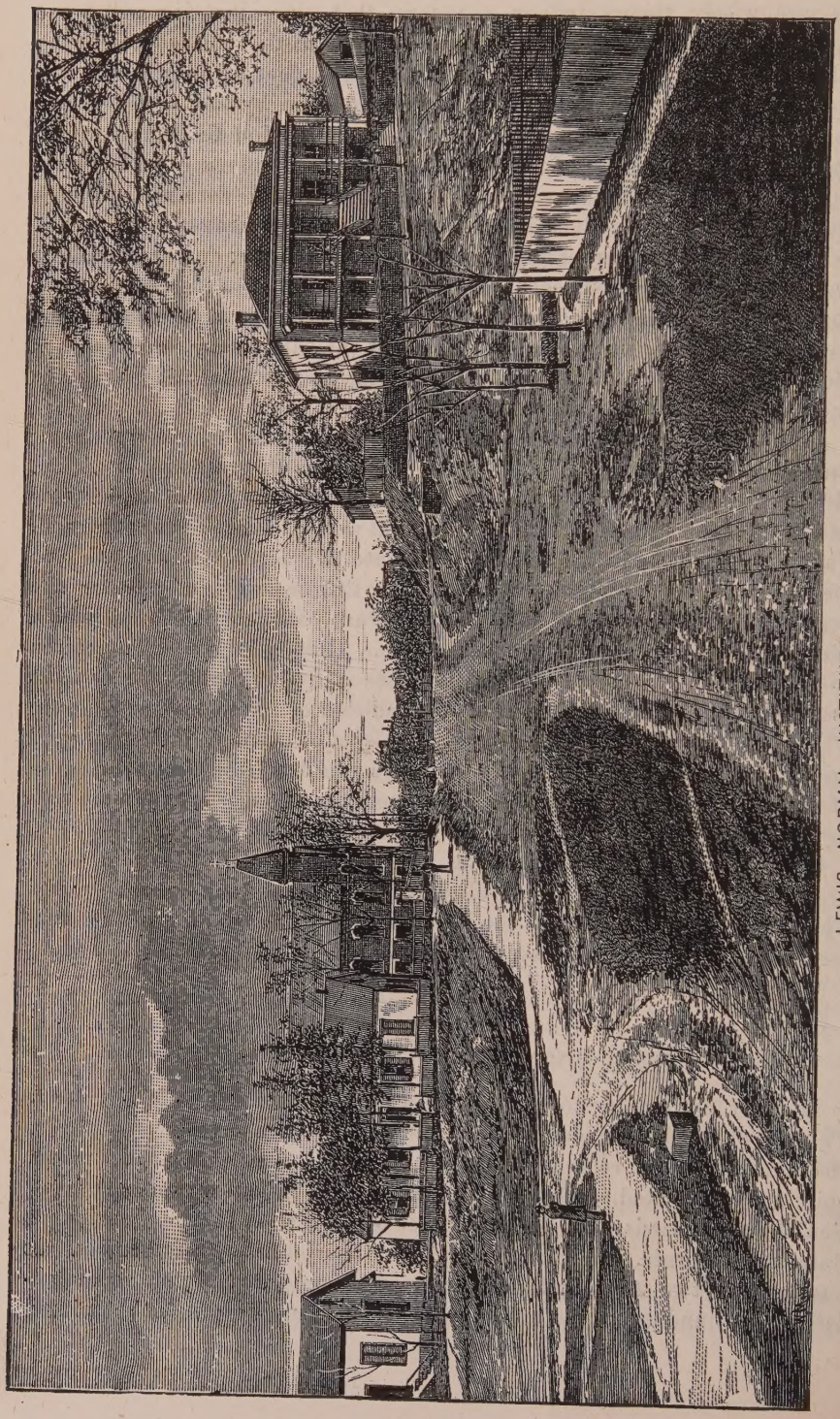
## LEWIS NORMAL INSTITUTE, MACON, GA.

The first teachers for colored people went to Macon in the fall of 1865. The school was held sometimes in a church building, sometimes in a barn, and sometimes in a rented house. In 1868 the first permanent school building was erected on the present site, and the school was named after Gen. John R. Lewis, then Commissioner of Education for the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, and afterwards State Superintendent of Schools. It was a large two-story building with eight rooms, capable of accommodating five hundred pupils, and great were the rejoicings of the colored



LEWIS NORMAL INSTITUTE, MACON, GA.

people over their new "college," as it was called. A commodious church building and a parsonage were also erected in the same inclosure. In the winter of 1876, all these buildings were burned by incendiarism. As at this time the city had established free public schools, the American Missionary Association rebuilt on a smaller scale a brick building, erected under the supervision of Prof. T. N. Chase, of Atlanta, at a cost of $5,000. This is the church building shown in the picture, having two school-rooms in the basement, which for several years accommodated the whole school in its then reduced state. But as it rapidly grew, there came urgent necessity for a new building, as often there were two or three classes reciting at once in the same room. In the summer of 1882, the second building was erected under supervision of the missionary, Rev. S. E. Lathrop, at a cost of $1,400, having rooms for the primary and intermediate departments, each 28 by 31 feet, with a hall between, six feet wide. The third and smaller building (shown at the extreme left), was put up in 1883, for a library building, 24 by 26 feet. It cost about $400, and was paid for by donations from individuals in many States, including $200 given by 186 persons in the city of Macon. It is a neat, tasty building, well lighted by six large windows, and built of Georgia pine, like the other school building. It now contains 4,500 volumes, donated by more than 400 people in 26 different States of the Union, and is doing an excellent educational work. The basement is fitted up as a wood-working shop, in which the school-boys are taught the use of carpenter's tools, by Mr. A. J. Burger, an experienced Northern mechanic. The tools were donated by a number of individuals and Sunday-schools, mainly from Wisconsin, and this industrial experiment is very satisfactory.

The "Teachers' Home" stands at the right of the picture, on high ground, overlooking the school and the whole business part of the city. It was an old-fashioned Southern mansion, built in 1858, and purchased by the American Missionary Association in 1879. It contains in the upper story two rooms 20 feet square, and three rooms each 13 by 20 feet, with a central hall ten feet wide. In the basement are rooms for kitchen, dining room, store-room, etc. It is a pleasant and airy building, "beautiful for situation," commanding a view of six or eight miles from its eastern windows, furnishing a delightful home for the hard-working teachers.

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## BENEFACTIONS.

Western Reserve College is to have a new building, to cost about $125,000, which has been pledged for the purpose by a person whose name is withheld from the public.

Over $10,000 has been subscribed for rebuilding the Academy at New Paltz, N. Y. Mr. Lambert Jenkins and wife have contributed $1,000, and Mrs. Jackson L. Schultz, of New York, $500 for this object.

The University of the City of New York has received a gift of $25,000 from a friend of the institution, who desires that his name be withheld.

Hon. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., has given to Rev. Cushing Eells, D. D., of Washington Territory, $1,000 for Whitman College at Walla Walla.

A. D. German, of Albany, N. Y., has given $250,000 to endow a professorship of natural theology in Williams College, as a memorial of his deceased son.

Mr. Loftis Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., willed $10,000 to the Industrial School of the Eastern District of that city.

Oberlin College is to have a new building, the gift of Rev. C. V. Spear, costing about $25,000, for the uses of its library of twenty thousand volumes.

*Endowments for schools are needful, primarily because of the inability of the young to make adequate provision for their higher education. In our country, at present, this inability is, without question, most manifest among the illiterate millions at the South. Most institutions of learning, however, in this locality are without endowments.*

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## GENERAL NOTES.

### THE INDIANS.

—Mr. Joseph H. Steer, of the Manual Training Department of Washington University, has been introducing the methods of the St. Louis Manual Training School, at the Santee Agency. Blacksmithing and carpenter work are among the chief features of the school.

—Rubens, a Nez Perces Indian who had saved $1,600 while acting as guide for Gen. O. O. Howard, is said to have expended the entire amount for the removal of thirty of his own tribe to the healthy section of country in Idaho from which they, with about two hundred and fifty others, had been taken. These people had a few years previously been transferred by the Government to a deadly locality in the Indian Territory.

—Helen Jackson (H. H.), acting in conference with Abbot Kinney as special agent, made report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending more schools and expressing the judgment that only women teachers be employed in isolated Indian villages. The reason given for the latter was that women have more courage and the kind of self-denial required for the undertakings of such life. They go familiarly into the homes, educating the parents as well as the children, and in this way exert an invaluable influence, outside of their schoolrooms, such as it is not in the power of any man to exert, however devout and earnest he may be.

AFRICA.

—A society of exploration in Africa has been organized at Genoa through the endeavors of Manfred Camperio, which will join its efforts to that of Milan.

—The Portuguese government has presented a project from the King authorizing the placing under contract of a railroad from St. Paul de Loanda to Ambaca.

—Eraldo Daffene returning to Europe after a long absence in the provinces of equatorial Egypt, where he has made rich zoölogical collections, proposes to go to Choa and Kaffa. The Italian Geographical Society grants him its support and a subsidy of 1,000 francs.

—On the 10th of March a meeting was held at Turin, in which Mr. C. C. Benzi set forth the project of creating stations for Italian commerce at Assab, in the Aoussa, in the Choa and in Abyssinia. A committee has been named to secure the means for carrying out this project, approved by the Assembly.

—According to a letter from Dr. Sims to the *Regions Beyond*,[1] the Arabs, whose presence at the confluence of the Arououimi and the Congo has been reported by Stanley, in his last exploration of the river beyond the Equator, have come as far as Stanley Pool, having slaves with them.

DANCE AMONG THE NATIVES OF WEST AFRICA.

THE CHINESE.

—The Hong Kong Mission, recently founded by the American Board, received spontaneous gifts from the Chinese in California of $303.75 during the first year of its existence. The largest amount received from one person was $25, a month's wages.

—Eight Chinese women, who had been under instruction in South China, after their second year of training set about the work of teaching the Bible to their own countrywomen. Their success was very encouraging to the missionaries having the work in charge, indicating its self-propagating character.

—Through the intervention of Hon. C. S. Holcomb, U. S. Sec. of Legation at Pekin, the Chinese Government has paid over $4,500 to the Presbyterian mission at Chinan Foo in consequence of the annoyance for three or four years by the local authorities, who seized a chapel, costing $5,000, the gift of Rev. J. S. McIlvaine.

—About nine hundred Chinamen varying in age from twelve to thirty recently assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and took part in the first anniversary entertainment connected with the churches of New York and Brooklyn under the auspices of the Chinese Sunday-school Union. About two thousand five-hundred people were present. The Chinese Consul, Au Yang Ming, entered late in the evening, amidst tumultuous applause. Addresses were made, hymns were sung, and reports of schools given, the meeting closing with prayer offered by Yu Sing. The crowd was so great that hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

## MEETING OF THE A H. M. S.

REPORT ON DENOMINATIONAL WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Your committee, appointed one year ago to consider the relation of the American Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association in reference to our denominational work in the South, would submit the following report:

At a meeting of the A. M. A. held in Brooklyn, N. Y., October last, your committee announced that they had been appointed to confer with a committee of the same number from the A. M. A., should such committee be appointed, regarding the work of these two societies in the South. By unanimous vote a committee of five was appointed, consisting of President S. C. Bartlett, D. D., Revs. J. L. Withrow, D. D., Washington Gladden, D. D., D. O. Mears, D. D., and W. H. Ward, D. D.

As many members of these two committees as were present in Brooklyn, November 1st, organized the joint committee and adjourned to meet in Springfield, Mass., December 11th. This joint committee met according to adjournment —all being present except Dr. Goodell, whose place was filled by S. B. Capen, under appointment of the officers of the A. H. M. S. There were present also by invitation of the committee Sec. Strieby, of the A. M. A. and Sec. Barrows, of the A. H. M. S. These secretaries gave a frank and full statement of their views of the case; and the committee, after careful and prayerful deliberation, unanimously adopted the following recommendations:

Consulting the principle of comity between the two missionary societies, the A. H. M. S., and the A. M. A., and that traditional policy of Congregationalists which ignores class and color lines, and also in view of the present relative positions and strength of the two Societies, we, the joint committee, give it as our judgment:

1. That, as heretofore, the principal work of the A. H. M. S. should be in the West, and that the principal work of the A. M. A. should be in the South.

2. Whatever new work may be called for in any new locality should be under the charge of the Society already occupying the grounnd. No exception to this rule should be allowed unless it be by agreement between the two Societies.

3. Concerning any work already established by either Society we would recommend that if either comity, economy, or efficiency will be advanced by it, such transfer of the work should be made as shall bring the work of the Societies into harmony with the preceding recommendation.

4. We would recommend to the two Societies to consider the practicability of using a common superintendent in those portions of the field where an economical and efficient administration will be secured by it.

These resolutions were published in all our denominational papers, and have now for six months been before the constituencies of the two Societies for their consideration.

Your committee would enter here into no argument in favor of the above recommendations; nor would they make explanation of the same, as they believe their meaning and intent are perfectly plain. They, however, deem it wise to state the principles which were involved in the discussion, and which led to the result.

It was agreed:

1st. That both Societies are important and essential for the present, and likely to be for a long time to come, in the missionary work of our denomination.

2d. That there should be no jealousy or unchristian rivalry between these two Societies; that they should work in harmony for the same ends, each aiding the other by sympathy and hearty co-operation; that for either Society to act independently of the other, or refuse to act in harmonious co-operation, would be to cripple our resources and work disorder in our denomination; that the principles, aims and ends—and, to a large extent, the constituencies of both Societies being the same, mutual understanding and mutual action are essential.

3d. That neither Society in any wise should recognize or countenance caste or color lines; that each in all its work, whether in schools or churches, should proceed on a basis so catholic as to include, on equal terms, all classes that can be reached; and that all missionary work in the South and elsewhere should be carried on in such a way as not to intensify or perpetuate class or race prejudices.

These principles were felt to be Scriptural and in harmony with the genius of our denomination.

In our discussion of the adjustment of the work of these two Societies, no division on the basis of caste or color lines was even suggested by any member of either committee, or by any officer of either Society; and we are confident that any such basis would be repudiated by all the churches of our denomination.

A geographical line was suggested; but this was discarded because both Societies are already in the same field, and each has work to do that cannot be as well done by the other.

A division between educational work and the planting of churches was suggested; but this was discarded, not only, nor chiefly, because it was clear that such a division would not be acceptable to either the officers or the constituency of the A. M. A.; but because it was equally clear to the entire committee—including some who before were doubtful on this point—that the A. M. A.

could not separate its school from its church work. They are practically and necessarily one work. The school is needed for the church, and the church for the school.

If then both Societies are essential; if they must work in harmony; if neither should countenance the semblance of caste or color line; and if both Societies are in the same field, giving aid as they are called upon and are able—how shall the work be adjusted and economically and efficiently carried on?

The resolutions agreed upon by the committee of conference at Springfield are our answer to this question.

In our judgment the principal work of the American Home Missionary Society is church planting in the new regions of the West and Southwest, and along the lines of immigration, where churches are so greatly needed and educational facilities are substantially furnished by the State, and where such vast tides of population are pouring in, taxing to the utmost the energies and resources of our Christian churches; the principal work of the American Missionary Association is educational, in the Southern States, where emancipation has left so large an illiterate population unprovided with schools by the State; where that Society has wrought so self-sacrificingly and so efficiently, and where it has such hold on the hearts of the people whom we would reach.

Hence recommendation first.

Again, your committee saw that the A. H. M. S. has an important work in some of the Southern States which can be carried on more successfully by that Society than by any other; that the A. M. A. is doing an educational and evangelical work among the Indians of the West and the Chinese of the Pacific coast for which it is especially qualified, both by its organization and its experience; that there may arise cases where both Societies can work advantageously in the same local field; that these cases must, however, be exceptional and always require previous consultation and mutual agreement, in order to prevent possible collision, thus awakening prejudice, both among the people sustaining our great Home Missionary Societies and the people receiving aid therefrom.

Hence recommendation second.

Again, in looking over the field, your committee thought possibly there were local enterprises under the care of each society, which could be safely and wisely surrendered to the other; thus at once promoting economy and affording a practical demonstration that all our churches and all our missionary societies are in sympathy alike with all classes and conditions.

Hence recommendation third.

Your committee further thought that the work of both Societies, in certain portions of the field, might possibly be with prudence and safety under the general direction of one man; that such an arrangement would prove these two Societies to be in sympathy and co-operation; would serve to allay prejudice; would harmonize the interests of both; and would also be an economical arrangement.

Hence recommendation fourth.

It will be seen by this report that in the mind of the committee no thought obtained of laying down rules for our Secretaries or our Executive Boards; that in our judgment the officers of these two Societies are the proper persons to pass upon enterprises to be transferred and enterprises to be inaugurated; that conference between these officers should be had from time to time regarding the work of both Societies, and that these conferences should be conducted in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

In regard to our denominational work in the South your committee feel it ex-

ceedingly important that it should be pushed with all vigor ; but that our contributions for that field should flow mainly through the channel of the A. M. A.

Your committee felt also that the work of evangelization cannot be pushed too zealously or too self-sacrificingly in the great West and Southwest ; but that no large proportion of the funds of the A. H. M. S. should be spent on the Southern fields, as there is pressing demand in the West and Southwest for all and more than can be raised among our churches.

The work thrown upon us by immigration and by emancipation should not divide our denomination into two antagonizing wings of the army, each with its separate corps of workers in the same field, and each with its separate collecting agents for the same work ; but should be carried forward in a spirit of loyalty to Christ, to the churches contributing, and to the people receiving aid. No jealousies nor unchristian rivalries for a moment must be allowed. The land and the world must see us governed by the supreme thought of the evangelization of this country, through the agency of Christian schools and churches—the Congregational Churches of America being one body, of one faith, and laboring to carry out the commission of our Lord and Master.

We therefore recommend that the Executive Committee of this Society be instructed to invite at an early day the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association to meet with them for the purpose of adjusting the mutual relations and work of the two Societies, in harmony with the principles embodied in the report of the Conference Committee.

Respectfully submitted, J. E. Twitchell, George Leon Walker, Lyman Abbott, A. S. Barnes, S. B. Capen.

June 2d, 1884.

# THE SOUTH.

Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D.D., Field Superintendent.
Prof. Albert Salisbury, Superintendent of Education.

## ANNIVERSARY REPORTS.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY, THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

BY PRESIDENT WM. M. PATTON, D.D., LL. D.

The Anniversary of this Department of Howard University, which is chiefly supported by the Stone Fund and the American Missionary Association, was held May 9th, 1884, in the Memorial Lutheran Church, in Washington, D. C., of which Rev. John G. Butler, D.D., is the Pastor. This is the church before which the bronze monument to Luther is to be placed in the autumn. It was filled, on this occasion, with a large and appreciative audience, colored and white, and the well-trained church choir added interest to the exercises by their anthems of praise. The Theological Department has enjoyed during the year the instruction of six professors and lecturers ; to-wit, in addition to the President, Rev. Dr. James G. Craighead, Dean of the Department, Rev. Dr. John G. Butler, Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzer, Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, and Rev. Dr. E. Whittlesey. They have taught thirty-nine theological students connected with the Congregational, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist churches. Six of these finished their three years course, and delivered their addresses at the time above mentioned. Mr. John L.

Davis, of Boston, Mass., took as his theme, "Christianity *versus* Mohammedanism." Mr. James S. Walker, of Greenville, S. C., spoke upon "The Use and Abuse of Creeds." Mr. Charles C. Cargile, of Atlanta, Ga., gave an interesting biography of "Richard Allen, the Founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church." Mr. Wm. R. Arnold, of Washington, D. C., discussed "True Manhood." Mr. Daniel Wiseman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., dwelt upon "The Fourth Luther Centenary," and Mr. Wm. H. Giles, of Raleigh, N. C., set forth "Christ, the Centre of Revealed Truth." The addresses averaged well, as to composition and delivery and elicited the hearty applause of the audience. Numerous handsome bouquets were given. Friends in New York sent to each graduate a copy of the Biography of Rev. Charles G. Finney, and the Washington City Bible Society presented each with a handsome Bible. The Dean made a parting address of good advice. Four of the graduates had taken an English course, and two the Hebrew and Greek in addition, proving themselves apt scholars in the original languages of Scripture. All promise to be useful ministers of the Lord Jesus. The entire institution is now in a most flourishing condition, numbering during the year just closed 385 students, with 34 instructors. The students came from 34 States, besides foreign lands. A high standard of study is maintained.

## FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

PRES. E. M. CRAVATH.

Fisk University has just held its nineteenth anniversary, beginning with the founding of Fisk School, and its seventeenth reckoning from the date of its charter as a university, Aug. 22, 1867. Anniversary week properly began with the exhibition of the Senior Preparatory Class on Friday night, the 16th of May. There were twelve students who had passed their examinations and were admitted to college; six were young men and six were young women. The chapel of Livingstone Hall was well filled, and the exercises were highly satisfactory.

Previous to this there had been an hour and a half given on an afternoon to public exercises by the German class, to which a large number of the Germans of the city had been specially invited. The orations, essays, discussions and songs were all in German. An extract from the report of the Nashville *American*, written by a German lawyer, will best testify to the success of the class in this difficult and bold undertaking:

"The Germans and German-speaking citizens of Nashville were during the last week the recipients of circulars inviting them to an exhibition of Prof. H. S. Bennett's German class, at Fisk University. The commodious and airy chapel of Livingstone Hall was, a little before 3 o'clock, comfortably filled with many representatives of the class of citizens above mentioned, and patrons and students of the school. * * *

"The progress made by the class considering their previous condition and the short time they have studied the German language, is indeed surprising, and reflects great credit upon the capacity of Prof. Bennett as a teacher and a linguist, and the zeal and enthusiasm of the class. The recitations and compositions were admirable throughout.

"After the exercises were over, Prof. A. Shafter, late of Zurich University, and Mr. John Ruhm, of this city, briefly addressed the class and audience, and both expressed their gratification at having been permitted to witness these interesting exercises, which will be an additional laurel in the wreath of Fisk University's achievements."

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the President, and the Missionary sermon by the Treasurer of the University, Rev. C. W. Hawley.

Monday night the literary societies had their anniversary exercises. The three societies, "Union Literary," "Beta Kappa Beta," and the "Young Ladies' Lyceum," were each represented, and the exercises, as usual, were excellent.

Tuesday night the Commencement exercises of the Normal Department were held. Three young men and two young women received diplomas. Prof. Spence gave an excellent address on "Recent Educational Theories." There have been thirty-five graduated from this department.

Wednesday night the College Alumni Association was addressed by Austin R. Merry, class of '79, on "The Progress of Humanity." Mr. Merry has been for five years since his graduation the Principal of the colored school in Jackson, Tenn., where he has won a high place in the regard of all the citizens. His address was logical, scholarly and able. In his beautiful and eloquent tribute to Fisk University and its work, we believe he but truthfully represented the sentiments of affection and loyalty felt and cherished by all the graduates of the University.

An Alumni Association was formed on the 20th by the graduates of the Normal Department, and both associations have adopted a plan of systematic work for the University, by agreeing to give annually one per cent. of their earnings to help endow it. This should call out a generous response in the way of endowment by our Northern friends.

Thursday was the great and closing day of anniversary week. At 10 o'clock A.M. the chapel was crowded as the faculty and officers of the university, with distinguished invited guests, marched in from Jubilee Hall followed by the students. The chapel was lavishly and most beautifully decorated with flowers and the day was perfect. Four young men had orations: Calvin J. Anderson, of Austin, Texas; George R. McIlvaine, of St. Louis; Wm. R. Morris and Allen A. Wesley, of Chicago. Mr. Anderson had been called to the assistance of his brother, the Principal of the State Normal School of Texas, because of sickness, and his essay was read by Professor Bennett. These orations were unanimously pronounced by college men present equal in literary merit and delivery to those of the graduates of the best colleges of the land. Dr. Arthur Little, of Chicago, gave an able and instructive Commencement address on the question, "Are there Any Indications of a Literary Interregnum in America?"

In addition to the four young men mentioned, Clarence H. Wray, who has been absent for some years and has studied at Paris, France, and Bonn, Germany, was graduated with the degree of A. B.

The speeches at the Alumni dinner which followed the public exercises were full of enthusiasm and assurance regarding the future of Fisk University. Rev. E. F. Williams, D.D., of Chicago, especially electrified and encouraged both faculty and students as he told his thoughts and feelings on revisiting Fisk University after seventeen years had wrought their work of change and growth.

Thus ended the nineteenth school year in the history of the Christian educational work embodied in Fisk University. The results are such as to call for profound thanksgiving, and to deepen confidence and inspire greater hope for the future.

The catalogue for the year shows the same steady and uniform gain in numbers that has so markedly characterized the history of the University. There have been 135 young men and 114 young women in the boarding department. Livingstone Hall was for a time overcrowded, though this is but the second year of its occupation. There have been 33 students in the College Department, 48 in the College Preparatory, 29 in the Normal, and 10 in the Theological Class. In all departments there have been 442 pupils.

## TALLADEGA COLLEGE, TALLADEGA, ALA.

REV. E. F. WILLIAMS, D. D., CHICAGO.

From Fisk University, which I visited merely by the way, I went to Talladega to deliver, by invitation of President De Forest, the Commencement addresses. Here, too, I was surprised at what I saw—goodly grounds, admirably located; buildings less costly than those at Fisk, but equally well adapted to school purposes; four houses for professors' families; a fine farm, on which the students do a good deal of work, thus providing in part for their support, and an enthusiastic company of students and teachers. One rarely has the privilege of addressing a better audience than that which gathers at Swayne Hall, or of attending examinations which give better evidence of faithful study and wise instruction. The examination in geometry, taught by Prof. Howe, principal of the Normal Department, was particularly good. I was also greatly pleased with the appearance of the classes in botany and physical geography, the President's classes in hygiene, and in the science of government, and with the Cassedy School, with its nearly two hundred pupils. Indeed, I did not attend a poor examination while in Talladega.

Of the Theological Department, in charge of Prof. G. W. Andrews, too much can hardly be said in praise. His classes are thoroughly taught. They passed an examination in church history which would have done credit to a Northern institution. And from what I could see of the men who have been sent out, and from testimonies which come to me of their success as pastors and preachers, I judge that in prudence as well as in piety they will compare favorably with an equal number of white ministers engaged in home missionary work at the North. They lack the breadth of culture of their Northern brethren; their mental resources are limited; but experience has shown that they are the men for the South, and that if they could be supplied in sufficient numbers the problem of our church work in the South would soon be solved. Nine churches in Alabama have already grown out of the Talladega school, and are supplied with Talladega students. Mission schools within reach of the college are sustained by the young men while pursuing their theological course; indeed, the impression seems to have been made on the minds of all who belong to the institution that education is simply designed to fit men for service in the kingdom of God. I fear lest I seem too enthusiastic in my praise of this school. But consider its work. It has a primary school, an intermediate school, a preparatory department, normal and college, a normal department with a full and well-selected course of study, a theological department, covering three or four years, and as soon as possible will complete its curriculum of study with a college course. Next year it will open an industrial school.

Harder worked teachers one does not often see. And nowhere do the results of work appear to better advantage. They are seen in the school, the home, and the church, and not only at Talladega, but in its work region, of which it is the center. The work of Talladega and Fisk is quite different. The students at Nashville are more advanced in their scholarships, and seem to have suffered less from the blighting influences of slavery. Talladega is in the cotton-belt, and is reaching those who are lowest down. It is building up character from the very foundations, and in doing this has been pre-eminently successful.

I was impressed both at Fisk and Talladega with the remarkable fitness of the professors for the places they fill, and with their missionary spirit. Certainly they could obtain larger salaries, with less self-denial at the North. They are crippled, too, in many ways by lack of apparatus and libraries. Could our

churches know just what these faithful men and women are doing for the intellectual and spiritual elevation of a race, I do not believe their appeals for increase of means would be unheeded, or that the colleges which the wisdom of the A. M. A. has founded would long go without adequate endowment. I know the difficulty of getting money, but with *reason* in its appeal the A. M. A. need not hesitate to ask for one or even two millions for the permanent support of the institutions it has called into existence, and for increased contributions also, with which to establish other institutions in places where they are greatly needed, and at the same time to press forward its church work. No society has a more promising field—a field in which the returns are greater, or which calls more loudly for immediate occupation. We are thankful for what has been done, for the foresight, energy and Christian patience of the past, but we believe that the American Missionary Association, with its schools and its churches, is simply on the threshhold of its career, and that in the might of a sublime faith it should undertake whatever work comes to its hands. A million dollars a year is not too large a sum for its treasury, nor is it too large a sum for our churches to provide.

## STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS.

MISS FLORENCE A. SPERRY.

The last month's work was specially hard for both pupils and teachers. In addition to the regular annual examination, which is public and oral, the preparation for the exhibition and graduating exercises, was the written examination for the exhibit at the "National Educational Association," to be held at Madison, Wis. The weather was warm and the work tedious; but all worked faithfully, and seemed anxious to do their best.

The final examinations occurred Thursday and Friday, May 22d and 23rd. The two entire days were occupied by the college, normal and grammar departments, and one day each for the lower grades. Space will not admit of an extended notice from each room. It is sufficient to say that the examination showed a marked improvement and a higher standard of scholarship, especially in the lower grades, than last year, owing, no doubt, to a more regular attendance, and a closer grading than in any previous year.

We noticed that the specimens of map-drawing and of original designs in industrial drawing in the grammar rooms, the exercises in phonics in the primary room, were attractive features to visitors, and were considered excellent by competent judges.

The Commencement exercises began with the baccalaureate sermon, Sunday night, May 25th, delivered at Central Church, to a large congregation, by Rev. W. S. Alexander, D. D.

The annual exhibition was held Monday night. Notwithstanding the threatening clouds it was greeted by the largest audience ever in Central Church. The body of the house, gallery, aisles and standing room about the doors were filled with an orderly and attentive audience. Since the writer of this article had nothing to do with "getting up" the entertainment it will be entirely proper to say that it was one of the best that we ever attended. The parts in the dialogues were well sustained. In the "Spinning-wheel and Piano," had our eyes been closed we would not have known but that we were listening to "that good old Yankee lady, one of ye olden times."

The motion song, "Fido and His Master," by the primaries, the college song, and free gymnastics by boys from the grammar room, were loudly encored. "The

Flower Queen," from the primary room, and "The Fairy Queen," from the intermediate, were pleasant features of the evening. The Fairy Queen and her subjects could not have looked fairer nor sweeter had they been chosen from the fairest school north of Mason and Dixon's line. The programme was interspersed with excellent music, under the direction of our music teacher, Miss E. Lizzie Wilcox. The exercises closed with a broom drill by the "Crescent Broom Brigade," a company of girls from the grammar room, trained by Prof. Hitchcock. They were well trained, and the performance proved a very pleasant feature of the exhibition.

The graduating exercises were held Tuesday night at the same place, and with as good an audience as on the previous occasion. The class this year was small, there being one normal, one classical and six law graduates. Of the last, four were white students.

The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music by the University choir, and orations by four young men—two from the Law class. Their subjects were: "Charlemagne and the Conquest of the Western Empire," "The Inspiration of Great Examples," "The Code Napoleon," and "Political Liberty as Influenced by the Common Law."

Dr. Alexander, with a few earnest words of cheer and counsel, presented the certificates and diplomas; then turning to the audience he gave a brief history of the school year, and closed with a stirring appeal to them for their support in this attempt to educate their children and elevate their race.

## TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY, TOUGALOO, MISS.

BY REV. A. S. HATCH.

Several new features added interest to the closing exercises of school here, making this Commencement more noteworthy, perhaps, than any previous one. Aside from these things—of interest because indicative of future possibilities—the closing week presented the usual routine of a Commencement.

Sunday, May 25th, was taken up chiefly with the Sunday-School Institute; this opened in the morning at 9:30, with the regular session of the institution Sabbath-school, the object being to illustrate the organization and workings of a *live* school. Following this were papers and general discussion. Ample opportunity was given for questions. The Institute closed promptly at 4:30. A number of outsiders, both former students and other friends, were present. That these occasions are a great help to our Sunday-school workers there can be no doubt. They crave just such practical and illustrative directions as are afforded therein. At night a missionary sermon was preached by Rev. C. L. Harris, pastor of the Congregational Church in Jackson.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the oral examinations in all grades of the school. The final written examinations had been conducted during the previous week.

There was held in the chapel at 4 o'clock on Wednesday an exhibition from the department of instruction in instrumental and vocal music. The six young ladies who took part made a very creditable showing, especially when it is considered that this was the first public exhibition of the kind which has been attempted. We hope a new interest has been awakened among the students in the study of instrumental music.

Wednesday night the cantata of "Esther" was rendered by the recently organized Choral Club, conducted by Miss Jessie Leonard. The chapel was crowded, many having come on the evening train from Jackson. A number of

prominent citizens, both white and colored, were present from that city. In what degree the concert was a success is evidenced by a paragraph that appeared in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* the next Friday morning, written by a Jackson correspondent, in which the following allusion was made: "All who attended from here are loud in their praise of the performance." Some spoke with surprise of the precision with which the choruses were sung. This attempt has shown to us new possibilities in the line of musical culture for our students. The rendering of connected and difficult compositions of music can successfully be undertaken by such talent as may be found among students here. We need, however, better appliances in the way of instruments and collections of sheet music and books. A refined and correct taste should be cultivated in such institutions as this. The time has come when this may be done. With all the native talent shown by this race —evidenced by the wonderful popularity of the Jubilee Singers and others—why has not some one thought to fully equip and endow a first-class conservatory of music in connection with one of these Southern Christian institutions?

On Thursday morning four of our students—three young men and one young lady —were graduated from the elementary normal course. The graduating exercises consisted, as usual, of orations and essays, interspersed with music. The day was fine and the crowd attentive and everywhere orderly. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the annual address was given by Rev. B. A. Imes, of Memphis, Tenn. This was scholarly and pungent, and at the same time breathed throughout the true spirit of freedom and Christianity. We regret that the limit of this notice forbids a more extensive account of it. Its aim, in a word, was to show that the outlook for the negro race in America, under the conditions furnished by Christian education, is vastly hopeful as compared with other peoples and races in history who have had their own destiny to work out. Following this address were short speeches by gentlemen in attendance from Jackson, among whom was Gen. Smith, State Superintendent of Education. At night the address under the auspices of the Alumni was delivered by Mr. W. H. Lanier, class of '81. Its subject was, "Immigration, its Encouragements and Impediments." It was a well-written production.

The chief line of thought for Commencement day here proved to be the ever-mooted question of race-position and progress. It was ever brought forward, however, with that seriousness of conviction and that charity and sense of personal responsibility which are always wholesome. That this subject should be uppermost was inevitable. Had we forbidden it the very stones would have cried out. One of the speakers of the afternoon, a prominent man both in Jackson and in the State, declared that there was one and only one principle for the two races to adopt in their relations to each other, which is to be the solution of all difficulties —and it was a point which leading men in the South had already come to recognize. "This principle," said he, "is that which sometimes goes by the name of the *Golden Rule*."

## WILMINGTON, N. C.

The past year has been one of great prosperity in the history of this school. The number has been larger than ever before, and the interest in study even better than the year preceding. Changes were made in the building during the vacation of last summer, giving more convenient facilities for work. The first part of the closing week was devoted to preparing an exhibit of work for the National Educational Association to be held at Madison, Wis.

The final examinations were held on Thursday, Friday and Monday, while

Tuesday, May 27, was mostly given to rehearsals for the public exercises of that evening. The torrents pouring from the sky during the rehearsal hours did not give promise of a large audience to enjoy the results of long and patient drill; but at 8 o'clock the falling rain and threatening clouds did not prevent a crowded hall. The audience for three hours and a half listened with evident interest to a varied and entertaining programme. While all the parts were well carried out, we have space to mention but a few. An essay written and read by a Baptist pastor of the city who has been a pupil in the Grammar Room for the past two years, and an oration by a young man of the Normal Class, were especially good. Jean Ingelow's Songs of Seven were feelingly rendered by pupils representing the different periods of life. The "Queen of Beauty," a charming little drama, showing the power of love in a little child, was finely executed. The praises of cold water were enthusiastically spoken and sung by little girls and boys, who, it is to be hoped, will carry the same enthusiasm through life. Many of the colored people seem to consider intemperance as one of the blessings of freedom. Several choruses and songs showed good musical ability and careful training. The exercises closed with a cantata, "The School Festival," the rendering of which well illustrated the truth of the motto, "Practice makes perfect." The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers brought by the pupils, while little dresses, aprons, etc., showed the work of the sewing classes during the year. The blackboards were adorned with mottoes and drawings. Drawing has received much attention in all the grades, and many designs, dictated and original, give promise of high attainments in this branch. There have been quite a number of scholars from the country, who have boarded in the city. To furnish them with a model of home life and to train them in all the essentials of that life is seen to be a very important branch of the work. Much of the good influence of the school is counteracted by home and street life. A boarding-school is therefore the best means for giving them a training they so peculiarly need. As the readers of the MISSIONARY already know, it is proposed to establish such a school here as soon as necessary funds can be obtained. Are there not lovers of the cause who will give for this object?

## STORRS SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.

REV. EVARTS KENT.

Two weeks of written examinations, the true test of school work, have passed. It is the 29th of May, the closing day at Storrs. For the benefit of visiting friends the examinations are to be oral. Let us go to listen.

We enter this door upon the right without the formality of knocking. It is the second primary grade. A pleasant nod from the teacher, who goes on with her class in geography. A map exercise upon the blackboard—the map of Atlanta, with its railroads, streets, horse-car lines, churches, schools, public buildings, and yonder line of breastworks that recall the battle's strife. The teacher points to a line upon the map, and fifty voices in concert:—"Piedmont Air Line Railroad," "Car Shed" (depot), "Big Bethel," "Congregational Church," "Governor's Mansion," "Atlanta University." These children know Atlanta almost as well as they do their own back-yards.

"The 'B' Class may spell down," and thirty children of all sizes and ages range themselves around the room after the fashion of the Yankee spelling-school of olden time. The easy words are soon passed; one after another succumbs to the force of silent letters. One little girl, very quiet and very black, attracts our attention by her modest self-possession. The line is growing short; three are

standing—one a large, bright girl, almost white. "Askance," and now only two remain, the large girl almost white and the little bit of a girl quiet and black. It is America (seven-eighths) against pure Africa. "Anglo-Saxon blood will tell," you say to yourself, and you scarcely believe your own eyes when, a moment later, you see the little quiet black girl standing alone!

In another room we hear reading, as clear and distinct in enunciation as any to which we can listen at home. This is only attained by hard work; but hard work does it. This room is noticeable for its good readers.

In the Grammar School room an interesting examination in grammar is being conducted by topics. Each pupil in the class draws a slip of paper on which one or more subjects are designated. These subjects, whether referring to definition of terms or construction of sentences, are treated in such a manner as evinces most thorough training as well as a good understanding of English grammar.

Then follows an examination in arithmetic. Pupils rise in their places and define the terms employed and explain such examples as illustrate the various rules. It is delightful to listen to the clear analyses by which knotty problems are unraveled and the perplexities of partnership, discount and partial payments are made intelligible.

The day closes with an exercise by the advanced class in United States History, in some respects the most interesting of any. Such topics were assigned as "Settlement of Massachusetts," "Pequot War," "Causes leading to French and Indian War," "Missouri Compromise," "Monroe Doctrine," "The Kansas-Nebraska Bill," suggesting allusions to John Brown and "Beecher's Bibles."

A large proportion of this class will enter Atlanta University in the Fall.

Storrs School was never more prosperous nor efficient than at present. During the past year more than 500 pupils have been enrolled, and nearly 200 more have been refused admission for want of accommodations. To meet this increasing demand it is designed to enlarge the Primary Department,

## LEWIS NORMAL INSTITUTE, MACON, GA.

BY REV. S. E. LATHROP.

May 27th there was an address given before the school by Rev. J. W. Burke, of Macon. Mr. Burke is a prominent Southern Methodist preacher at the head of a large publishing firm, assistant editor of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, a genial Christian gentleman, beloved by everybody. His address was on the practical subject of "Christian Character." This he defined as consisting of three main elements, faith, watchfulness and courage. The points were well illustrated and enforced.

The annual examinations took place on the 28th and 29th. The pupils did themselves credit with but few exceptions, showing careful instruction in all the branches. All the teachers have done faithful work, and there has been encouraging response from the pupils. Many of the older ones had been obliged to leave before the close of the term, for want of funds, engaging in teaching or other work for the purpose of earning money.

Friday, May 30, was the great day of the feast. The Primary and Intermediate departments gave their exhibition during the forenoon in their own rooms. The speaking and singing of the little folks were warmly praised by those who were privileged to attend. Your correspondent, being called away to attend a funeral, cannot speak from personal knowledge, but the universal verdict of those present was one of great satisfaction. In the afternoon occurred the exhibition

of the High School Department in the Congregational Chapel, with assistance from the other grades. The essays, readings, declamations, songs, dialogues, etc., were all very creditable indeed. Short speeches were made by Principal W. A. Hodge, Mr. A. J. Burger, Rev. N. B. James (A. M. A. pastor at Byron) and Rev. S. E. Lathrop; and several prizes for excellence in various branches were given.

The Exhibit of the Industrial Department was then thrown open to the public. Here was a large number of quilts, dresses, garments and fancy articles, made by the girls in the sewing school (three hours per week) under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Hodge. There were also several articles made by the boys in the wood-working shop, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Burger. These consisted of toilet bureaus, towel racks, ottomans and blacking stand combined, and various other articles, showing encouraging progress in this department. Several of the boys have shown decided mechanical genius, and all have taken hold with eagerness and ambition. As the shop has been in running order only about two months, a good beginning has been made, and much more is expected next year. The Library has had over 1,100 volumes added during the year, and now numbers more than 4,500 volumes.

On the night of May 30th occurred the closing concert, with an admission fee of 25 cents, which goes toward purchasing a sewing-machine for the Industrial Department. The concert was largely attended and was exceedingly enjoyable. The choruses, part songs, solos and other parts were all of high order, and everybody was charmed, especially with the singing of the little folks, which showed much patient drill and musical ability. It was said to be the best concert ever yet given.

The school has enrolled 278 pupils during the year, and has turned away fully 100 for want of room. The Wood-working Department has been added during the year, over $1,000 having been raised by special donations from friends for that purpose. About 50 of the pupils were converted during the revival last winter. We all "thank God and take courage."

# THE CHINESE.

## ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

REV. W. C. POND.

Our school at Santa Cruz observed its third anniversary at the Congregational Church in that city on Sunday evening, April 20. Our San Francisco schools observed their ninth anniversary at Bethany Church, on May 18. In each case the audience-room was filled. In Santa Cruz many went away, unable to find room. When Christian people from the East happen to be present at one of these services, they always seem glad to take programmes to show to their friends at home. Observing this, it has occurred to me to give a portion of our space in this MISSIONARY to our last programme, as a sample of many. It was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

1. Voluntary ..... Choir
2. Scriptural Reading ..... Pastor
3. Hymn ..... Congregation
4. Prayer.
5. Song, "March Along Together" ..... All the Pupils
6. Scripture Recitation, First Psalm ..... Hom Doo
7. Bible Questions and Bible Answers ..... Chung Hong and Lee Poy

8. Child's Solo, "I'm a Soldier".....Jee Wong
9. Recitation, "Trust in God and Do the Right".....Wong New
10. Exercise, Symbols of Christian Life,
Jue Gim, Louie Lune, Jue Seng, Jo Quan, Yee You, Leung Ying
11. Song, Duet.....Sing San and Wing Doo
12. Scripture Recitation.....Chung Mon
13. Song, "Shall We Anchor?".....All the Pupils
14. Scripture Recitation, "Two Pictures".....Wong Yu
15. Recitation, "What to Do for Missions".....Chin Paul
16. Duet.....Lee Tong and Toy Ark
17. Dialogue.....Chung Ock and Louie Goon
18. Trio by Our Boys, "Jesus Loves Even Me,"
Wah Shun, Lee Deen and Jee Wong
19. Recitation, "Who is My Neighbor?".....Chin Gang
20. Recitation, "Chinese and Their Opposites".....Chung Sing
21. Chinese Hymn, "There is a Fountain".....All the Pupils
22. Recitation, "Learn to Say No".....Louie Fung
23. Exercise, "Your Own"
Wong Jone, Wong Yick, Chung Turn, Chin Shung, Fong Chow, Wong Bak Sing
24. Quartet, "We're Going Home,"
Hoo Ping, Chin Quong, Leung Chung, Lue D. Lune.
25. Recitation, "The Gospel Train".....Wong Chung
26. Recitation, "The Great Famine Cry".....Ng Sam
27. Duet and Chorus.....Hoo Ping, Chin Quong and all the Pupils
28. Original Address.....Jue Lee
29. Recitation, "Closing Stanzas".....Wong Bing
30. Missionary Hymn.....Congregation

RETRENCHMENT.

Pursuant to the purpose announced by our Directors at the opening of this fiscal year, to which allusion was made in the MISSIONARY for May, I am trying to save the contributions made directly to this auxiliary for the payment of the debts resting upon our mission-houses. This involves retrenchment, and retrenchment I find to be hard work. I cut at points where I think that the injury will be least, but encounter remonstrances almost everywhere. I tried Oakland, but my heart failed me. The expense, however, is reduced one-half, and the school continues with even freshened interest because the more advanced among our Chinese brethren have come to the rescue, and by their gratuitous co-operation more than make up what is lacking. I tried Stockton, and, not without many a relenting, held to my purpose so that this school is closed till September 1. Our little school at Placerville died when its faithful teacher left the town, but my heart goes out in great longing after a Chinese shoe-maker there, who seemed to be brought to Christ, and who, standing alone among his countrymen, is, I fear, as a "sheep having no shepherd." I suggested the application of the knife at Petaluma, but received in response the offer of a month's salary by the teacher, a month's rent by our Christian landlord, and an assurance that by the aid of the single Christian Chinese left there, the work should be carried on without a helper; and so the knife was turned another way. I apply it resolutely at Oroville, and get a reply from the brethren there as follows:

"We do not understand it. There are nine brethren here and very sorry to have school close. The brethren have no faith, and can't have good opportunity of teaching always, and this school is not very expensive. What shall we do?" I write them that if they will raise half of the teacher's salary, I will pay the other half, and I await their reply. I could not attempt retrenchment at Santa Cruz, for the work there has been very fruitful. But there comes to me to-day from Wong Ock, our helper, a letter containing these words: "I have heard that you have closed some of the schools on account of the expense, and that more are to

be cut down. Therefore I have thought that I am a man not like others that have parents, wife and children to take care of, so I can get along perhaps much easier, because I need but a very little money to take care of myself. Now my health is improved, and I feel more strong than what I used to be. I am glad to tell you that I feel happy to work and earn enough to live on, and will give the rest [of the] time to study and to do God's work. So you need not trouble yourself for sending my salary."

Good news continues to come of souls turning to Christ, and in this respect, though the numbers on our rolls look small as compared with those of last year, the returns seem likely to be even larger than ever before. For this, above all other possible success, our hearts bless God.

CHINESE BOY.

# BUREAU OF WOMAN'S WORK.

MISS D. E. EMERSON, SECRETARY.

We have recently had many inquiries as to the best methods of conducting meetings of Ladies' Missionary Societies, and we have endeavored to give such information as the several cases required. Believing that there are others who will be glad of such suggestions, we give the following letter, although not written for publication. It presents the working of one local society which may be found adapted to many mission bands wishing to enlarge their influence and operations.

*Dear Miss Emerson:*

The circular letter from you was duly received. I had noticed the article "A Plan with the Reasons" in the magazine, and had marked it to be read at our next ladies' missionary meeting. Here let me describe our society and how we conduct its meetings. In former years, our home missionary work among the sisters of the church has been confined to making up boxes of clothing and sending them to some family whose name we received from the Secretaries at New York. We have also collected second-hand clothing and sent it to some school in the South where we were told it could be made serviceable. But some of us felt that in this way of working our outlook was too limited. We were not as a society learning enough of the needs of our great home land for missionary work. Where sewing machines are running and ladies are asking questions about their sewing, it is impossible to have any literary exercises with advantage. We, therefore, determined on a new plan for our Ladies' Missionary Society for this year. Since the first of January we have met once a month for an hour and a half and studied together the great field. We have a committee of two ladies to prepare a programme for each meeting, changing the committee from month to month. At each meeting we intend to have presented something of the work of the American Missionary Association and of the American Home Missionary Society; something from the "Church Building Quarterly" with regard to the needs of churches and parsonages for our brave men and women on the frontiers; and something, too, of the work of the New West Education Commission among the Mormons. After the work of each society has been presented we try to have it followed by an earnest prayer for that particular work. Thus far our ladies have been deeply interested, and the attendance has been larger than under the old plan, and we think our gifts will be greater. People must have knowledge of any work before they will pray for it, or be interested to give to it. We have had pledges prepared and also the small envelopes in which each one can enclose her offering, and bring or send it to our treasurer.

The ladies were all pleased with your "plan," and very much interested, too, in the letter from your missionary, which you inclosed. It is now circulating among some who could not attend the meeting. We think it would be grand if we could receive a letter direct from some one in the field every month. We voted the first of the year to devote part of our funds to the A. M. A., and we feel very sure we can pledge $20, or one share in a missionary's salary. As this year's way of working is an experiment, we cannot tell very well how much we shall have to give to each cause which has enlisted our hearts, until the end of the year. Be sure if we

find we can send more than $20 we shall be delighted to do so. We have no one among us whom the Lord has made a steward over great treasure, but we have found in other years that "many littles make a mickle." We are going to give every woman who worships with us a chance to do something and not lose the gift from any one for the lack of asking for it.

Your sister in Christ, ——— ——— ———.

# CHILDREN'S PAGE.

## A STORY OF TITHES.

Many years ago a lad of sixteen years left home to seek his fortune. All his worldly possessions were tied up in a bundle, which he carried in his hand. As he trudged along, he met an old neighbor, the captain of a canal boat, and the following conversation took place, which changed the whole current of the boy's life:

"Well, William, where are you going?"

"I don't know," he answered. Father is too poor to keep me any longer, and says I must now make a living for myself."

"There is no trouble about that," said the captain. "Be sure you start right, and you'll get along finely."

William told his friend that the only trade he knew anything about was soap and candle making, at which he had helped his father while at home.

"Well," said the old man, "let me pray with you and give you a little advice and then I will let you go."

They both kneeled upon the towpath (the path along which the horses that drew the boat walked). The old man prayed for William, and then this advice was given: "Some one will soon be the leading soap maker in New York. It can be you as well as any one. I hope it may. Be a good man; give your heart to Christ; give the Lord all that belongs to Him of every dollar you earn; make an honest soap, give a full pound, and I am certain you will yet be a great, good and rich man."

When the boy reached the city he found it hard to get work. Lonesome and far from home, he remembered his mother's words and the last words of the canal-boat captain.

He was then and there led to "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness."

He united with the church. He remembered his promise to the old captain. The first dollar he earned brought up the question of the Lord's part. He looked in the Bible, and found that the Jews were commanded to give one-tenth; so he said, "If the Lord will take one-tenth I will give that," and so he did. Ten cents of every dollar was sacred to the Lord.

After a few years both partners died, and William became the sole owner of the business.

He now resolved to keep his promise to the old captain; he made an honest soap, gave a full pound, and instructed his book-keeper to open an account with the Lord, and carry one-tenth of all his income to that account. He was prosperous; his business grew; his family was blessed; his soap sold, and he grew rich faster than he had ever hoped. He then decided to give the Lord two-tenths, and he prospered more than ever; then three-tenths, then four-tenths, then five-tenths. He then educated his family, settled all his plans for life, and told the Lord he would give him all his income. He prospered more than ever.

This is the true story of a man who has given millions of dollars to the Lord's cause, and left a name that will never die.

Are there not boys and girls who will now begin to give the Lord one-tenth of all the money they receive, and do so throughout life? SELECTED.

## CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This society shall be called the American Missionary Association.

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be to conduct Christian missionary and educational operations and diffuse a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in our own country and other countries which are destitute of them, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

ART. III. Members of evangelical churches may be constituted members of this Association for life by the payment of thirty dollars into its treasury, with the written declaration at the time or times of payment that the sum is to be applied to constitute a designated person a life member; and such membership shall begin sixty days after the payment shall have been completed. Other persons, by the payment of the same sum, may be made life members without the privilege of voting.

Every evangelical church which has within a year contributed to the funds of the Association and every State Conference or Association of such churches may appoint two delegates to the Annnal Meeting of the Association; such delegates, duly attested by credentials, shall be members of the Association for the year for which they were thus appointed.

ART. IV. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of October or November, at such time and place as may be designated by the Association, or, in case of its failure to act, by the Executive Committee, by notice printed in the official publication of the Association for the preceding month.

ART. V. The officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, Auditors, and an Executive Committee of fifteen members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot.

At the first Annual Meeting after the adoption of this Constitution, five members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for the term of one year, five for two years and five for three years, and at each subsequent Annual Meeting five members shall be elected for the full term of three years, and such others as shall be required to fill vacancies.

ART. VI. To the Executive Committee shall belong the collecting and disbursing of funds, the appointing, counseling, sustaining and dismissing of missionaries and agents, and the selection of missionary fields. They shall have authority to fill all vacancies in office occurring between the Annual Meetings; to apply to any Legislature for acts of incorporation, or conferring corporate powers; to make provision when necessary for disabled missionaries and for the widows and children of deceased missionaries, and in general to transact all such business as usually appertains to the Executive Committees of missionary and other benevolent societies. The acts of the Committee shall be subject to the revision of the Annual Meeting.

Five members of the Committee constitute a quorum for transacting business.

ART. VII. No person shall be made an officer of this Association who is not a member of some evangelical church.

ART. VIII. Missionary bodies and churches or individuals may appoint and sus-

tain missionaries of their own, through the agency of the Executive Committee, on terms mutually agreed upon.

ART. IX. No amendment shall be made to this Constitution except by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at an Annual Meeting and voting, the amendment having been approved by the vote of a majority at the previous Annual Meeting.

# RECEIPTS FOR MAY, 1884.

## MAINE, $315.35.

Andover. "A Friend"..... $2 00
Bethel. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., 3.63; Second Cong. Ch. 8 and Sab. Sch., 18.. 29 63
Bridgton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 9 90
Brownville. "Brownville Gleaners" *for Freight*..... 2 00
Cornish. Cong. Ch. and Soc.. . . . . 9 82
Cumberland Mills. Cong. Ch., 2 Bbls. C., *for Mobile, Ala.*, 3, *for Freight*..... 3 00
East Otisfield. "A few friends," by Rev. J. Loring ..... 10 00
Portland. State St. Cong. Ch..... 150 00
Searsport. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.... 33 70
Skowhegan. Ladies' Miss'y Soc..... 4 00
South Paris. Cong. Soc..... 11 50
Temple. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 2 00
Thomaston. Cong. Ch. and Society..... 10 00
Union. By Rev. F. V. Norcross (3 of which *for Woman's Aid*)..... 6 00
Yarmouth. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.... 31 80

## NEW HAMPSHIRE, $638.52.

Bath. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 10 00
Brentwood. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 2 00
Croydon. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 4 00
Dover. "A Friend," *for Student Aid, Atlanta U*..... 5 00
Groton. Parker Blood..... 12 50
Meriden. Cong. Ch., 17.10; Mission Band, "Cheerful Givers," 5..... 22 10
Nelson. Infant Classes Cong. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Wilmington, N. C*... 9 00
Oxford. Cong. Ch... ..... 15 00
Pembroke. Cong. Sab. Sch..... 31 60
Portsmouth. North Ch. and Soc..... 100 32
Salem. Cong. Ch..... 5 00
Seabrook and Hampton Falls. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 20 00
Short Falls. J. W. Chandler..... 2 00

$238 52

### LEGACY.

Concord. Estate of Ephraim Cook, by Mrs. Cook..... 400 00

$638 52

## VERMONT, $587.00.

Benson. ——..... 2 00
Clarendon. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 15 00
Corinth. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 31 50
Fair Haven. Cong. Ch..... 7 50
Jericho. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 13 20
Manchester. Cong. Ch ..... 77 00
Montpelier. Bethany Ch. and Soc..... 37 90
Orange. Cong. Ch..... 5 00
Springfield, Mrs. Frederick Parks, 25, Dea. A. Woolson, 25, *for Atlanta U*... 50 00
Waterville. Cong. Ch..... 2 00
West Charleston. Cong. Ch..... 13 55
——. "A Friend"..... 1 00
Ladies of Vt. by Mrs. A. W. Wild, *for Missionary, McIntosh, Ga.*: Alburg, Young Ladies' Miss'y Soc., 7; Barton Landing, 2.08; Bennington, Second Ch. Soc. and Sab. Sch., 26.50; Bridport, 29; Brownington, 4.25; Burlington, Wm. Av. ad'l, .50; Danville, 11; Enosburg, 12; Essex Junction, 5.16; Fairlee, 8; Franklin, 5.10; Granby, 4; Guilford, Miss S. M. Tyler, 2; Jericho Center, 6; Marshfield, 2.56; Morrisville, 12; New Haven, ad'l, 1.25; Norwich, 16.79; Quechee, 20; Rutland, 77.50; Saint Albans, 21; Saint Johnsbury, ad'l, 3; Thetford, 5.16; Waitsfield, 9.65; West Hartford, 5; West Rutland, 15; Windsor, 1.60; Worcester, 5 ..... 318 10
Ladies of Vermont, by Mrs. A. W. Wild, Clothing and Cash *for McIntosh, Ga.*, Alburg Springs, Box of Papers and Books 2; Barton Landing, Bbl. of C. 2; Coventry, Bbl. of C., 2; Middlebury, Bbl. of C; Post-Mills, Mrs. Southworth's S. S. class. *for Student Aid*, 5.25; Saint Johnsbury, Mrs. Mary A. Savage's Sab. Sch. Class, 50 aprons, cards, neckties, etc.; Thetford, Bbl. of C. 2;—Package of Bibles and Testaments; —Two bundles of Patchwork. ..... 13.25

## MASSACHUSETTS, $4,890.46.

Amherst. Officers and Students of Amherst College..... 52.70
Amherst. First Cong. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Atlanta U*.. .. .... ..... 15.00
Andover. W. P. Juv. Miss'y Soc., *for Student Aid, Fisk U*..... 25.00
Ashfield. Cong. Ch..... 25.85
Belcherton. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 48.00
Billerica. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch. . . 20.00
Bolton. Mrs. S. Lincoln, *for Student Aid, Fisk U*..... 5.00
Boston. H. S. Burdett, 80, *for Student Aid, Fisk U.*; Artemus W. Gates, 10, *for Atlanta U.*; "Home Land Circle," Park St. Ch., *for Missionary, Savannah, Ga.*, 29.77; "A Friend," *for Indian M.*, 5; Charlestown, Winthrop Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Straight U.*, 40 164.97
Boston. Mrs. E. P. Eayrs, 5; Charlestown, First Cong. Ch. and Soc., 30; Dorchester, Village Ch. and Soc., 41.44; Roxbury, Immanuel Ch. and Soc., 65. 141 44
Brockton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc... .. 25 00
Brookfield. Cong. Soc., Bbl. of C., *for Mobile, Ala.*
Buckland. Cong. Ch..... 20 00
Cambridge. Ladies of North Av. Cong. Ch., Box of C., *for Raleigh, N. C.*, 1.21 *for freight*.. ..... 1 21
Cambridgeport. Young Ladies of Miss M. B. Wellington's Sch., *for Student Aid, Kittrell, N. C*..... 3 25
Campello. Mrs. Allen Leach..... 50
Chelsea. Central Ch. and Soc., 28.46; Third Cong. Ch. and Soc., 12.15..... 40 61
Chelsea. Woman's H. M. Band, *for Missionary, Chattanooga, Tenn.*..... 35 00
Coleraine. Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 12 50
Chicopee. First Ch. Miss'y Soc..... 15 38
Dedham. First Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 158 91
East Bridgewater. Union Cong. Ch. and Soc..... 49 54

East Hampton. First Cong. Ch., *for Student Aid, Straight U* ..... 25 00
Enfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 50 00
Everett. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 4 34
Franklin. First Cong. Ch. and Soc ... 11 18
Georgetown. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., 35.93; Cong. Sab. Sch., 20 ..... 55 93
Granby. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 50 00
Greenfield. Second Cong. Ch ..... 41 71
Hatfield. "A Friend" ..... 50 00
Haverhill. A. P. Nichols, 50; Dr. Crowell's Sab. Sch. Class, 30, *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 80 00
Hinsdale. Cong. Ch and Soc ..... 52 10
Hinsdale. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 35 00
Holyoke. Mrs. C. W. Rider, *for Student Aid, Kittrell, N. C* ..... 1 00
Huntington. Rev. A. G. Beebee ..... 5 00
Hyde Park. Cong. Sab. Sch ..... 19 42
Lawrence. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 50 00
Littleton. Cong. S. S. Class, "Lower Lights," *for Atlanta U., Freight* ..... 1 30
Lowell. "A Friend" (70 of which *for African Work*), to const. MRS. CHARLOTTE A. WILKINS, L. M ..... 100 00
Lowell. High St. Ch. and Soc ..... 82 51
Medford. Ladies in Mystic Ch., *for Student Aid, Alanta U* ..... 20 00
Medford. "A Friend" ..... 1 00
Milton. Evan. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 20 00
Mitteneague. Southworth Paper Co., 600 lb. case writing paper, *for Atlanta U.*
Montague. First Cong. Ch ..... 14 00
New Bedford (Acushnet Village). First Cong. Ch ..... 52 30
Newbury. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 30 00
Newburyport. Belleville Ch. and Soc., 53.77; North Cong. Ch. and Soc., 39.27 ..... 93 04
Newton Centre. Maria B. Furber Miss'y Soc., Box of C., *for Atlanta U.*
Newtonville. "Friends," by Mrs. L. H. Barton, *for Student Aid, Atlanta U* .. 10 00
North Abington. Cong. Ch ..... 5 00
Northampton. Jared Clark ..... 20 00
Northampton. Mrs. R. B. Dickenson, *for Student Aid, Atlanta U* ..... 15 00
North Beverly. Rev. E. W. Harrington. 5 00
North Brookfield. First Cong. Sab. Sch. *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 35 00
Northfield. Mrs. Mary E. H. Dickenson. 5 00
Pepperell. Evan. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 20 50
Pigeon Cove. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 3 85
Pittsfield. First Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 50 00
Pittsfield. First. Ch. Sab. Sch., 15; and Free Will Soc. of First Ch., 10; *for Student Aid, Atlanta U* ..... 25 00
Pittsfield. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 15 00
Rockland. Elijah Shaw ..... 50 00
Rockport. First Cong. Ch. and Soc .... 31 00
Quincy. Evan. Cong. Ch. and Soc., *for Indian M* ..... 18 25
Quincy. Ladies of Cong. Ch. *for Furnishing room, Straight U* ..... 35 00
Salem. Tabernacle Ch. and Soc ..... 300 00
Sandwich. Cal. Cong. Ch ..... 36 51
Shelburne. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 49 00
Somerville. Franklin St. Ch., "A Member" ..... 50 00
South Amherst. Cong. Ch. and Soc ... 6 59
South Framingham. South Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 155 00
South Hadley. Ladies' Benev. Soc. *for Missionary, Savannah, Ga* ..... 20 00
Spencer. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 88 36
Spencer. G. E. Manley's S. S. Class, *for Student Aid, Talladega C* ..... 3 65
Springfield. "H. M.," 1,000; Ruth E. Clizbe, 10; "A Friend, Olivet," 5 ..... 1,015 00
Springfield. Guerdon Bill, *for Atlanta U* ..... 25 00
Topsfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 45 00
Ware. Cong. Sab. Sch., "Well-springs," Val. 6, *for McIntosh, Ga.*
West Boxford. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 9 69
Westfield. Second Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 50 00
West Medway. C. Albert Adams, 5; Mrs. Patience Shumway, 5 ..... 10 00
West Somerville. Woman's Miss'y Soc. 10 00
West Stockbridge. Village Ch. and Soc. 34 02
Weymouth and Braintree. Union Ch. and Soc ..... 49 44
Winchendon. North Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 104 28
Winchendon. Atlanta Soc., *for Student Aid, Atlanta U* ..... 37 00
Wollaston. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 19 54
Worcester. Salem St. Ch ..... 70 56
Worcester. Salem St. Sab. Sch., 25, *for Santee Agency, Neb.;* Piedmont Sab. Sch., 100, *for Student Aid, Talladega C.;* Piedmont Ch., "Merry Gleaners, '15.53, *for Santee Agency;* Ladies' Benev. Soc. of Second Ch., Bbl. of C. and 3 for freight, *for Tillotson C. & N. Inst* ..... 143 53
Worthington. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 10 00

$4,490 46

LEGACY.

Northampton. Estate of Elizabeth Jewett, by Albert G. Jewett, Ex ..... 400 00

$4,890 46

## CONNECTICUT, $945.10.

Ansonia. Mrs. Luke Downs ..... 5 00
Bolton. Cong. Ch ..... 7 01
Bridgewater. Cong. Ch ..... 17 50
Cornwall. First Cong. Sab. Sch ..... 19 21
Cromwell R. S. Griswold, *for Student Aid, Atlanta U* ..... 5 00
Derby. First Cong. Ch ..... 13 68
Eastford. T. G. Huntington and Mrs. E. S. Huntington ..... 6 00
East Hartford. Mrs. S. F. Elmer ..... 25 00
East Windsor. Mrs. Sarah L. Wells ..... 5 00
Farmington. A. F. Williams to const. MRS. CATHARINE D. VORCE, L. M ..... 30 00
Gilead. Cong. Ch. (10 of which from Geo. H. Lord) ..... 20 00
Glastonbury. Thomas H. L. Talcott .... 2 50
Guilford. Ladies' Aid Soc., *for freight.* 2 03
Hartford. Mrs. Ellery Hills, *for Atlanta U* ..... 100 00
Harwinton. Cong. Ch., *for Indian M* ... 3 00
Higganum. Cong. Ch ..... 12 00
Jewett City. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 20 00
Mansfield. Ladies' Miss'y Soc., *for freight* ..... 2 36
Middletown. South Cong. Ch. and Soc. 41 07
New Britain. First Ch. of Christ ..... 57 05
New Haven. United Ch., 162.75; College St. Cong. Ch., 40; Temple St. Ch., 5.75 ..... 208 50
New London. "Young Ladies' Guild," Second Cong. Ch., *for Student Aid Straight U* ..... 25 00
New Preston Hill. Sab. Sch., *for Indian M* ..... 7 00
Portland. Cong. Ch ..... 12 50
Putnam. "Missionary Workers," Cong. Ch., *for New Orleans, La* ..... 25 00
Roxbury. Cong. Ch ..... 15 07
South Britain. Cong. Ch ..... 10 00
South Coventry. Cong. Ch ..... 45 00
Stafford Springs. Cong. Ch ..... 20 00
Thomaston. Cong. Ch., 66.52; Henry E. Bourne, 5 ..... 71 52
Thompson. Cong. Ch. and Soc ..... 12 10
——. "A Friend" ..... 100 00

NEW YORK, $995.12.

Angola. Cong. Ch..... 1 40
Brooklyn. South Cong. Ch., 60; Julius Davenport, 50; "A Friend," 2..... 112 00
Brooklyn. Central Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Indian Sch., Santee Agency*..... 37 50
Champion. Cong. Ch..... 2 25
Chittenango. Mrs. Amelie L. Brown.. 5 00
Ellington. Mrs. Anson Crosby..... 1 00
Fairport. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. (*one share*), 20; Ladies' Home Miss'y Soc. of Cong. Ch. (*one share*), 20..... 40 00
Gilbertsville. A. Wood, A. M. ..... 5 00
Hamilton. Second Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., *for Student Aid, Fisk U* ..... 15 00
Le Roy. Miss Delia A. Phillips..... 10 00
Lockport. E. Simmons..... 6 00
Madison. Cong. Ch..... 11 50
New York. S. T. Gordon, 100; Mrs. Parker, 100..... 200 00
New York. Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, 100; Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, 100, for *Student Aid, Atlanta U.*; "A Friend," Carpenter's Tools, val. 100, *for Atlanta U.*, and 5.15 *for freight*; H. W. Hubbard, 5, *for Fisk U.*; ——, Set of Johnson's Cyclopedia, 8 vols., and 2 other vols., *for Library, Macon, Ga* ..... 210 15
Northville. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch..... 12 00
Norwich. Cong. Ch. and Soc., 15; Mrs. Benj. Barber, 5..... 20 00
Perry Centre. Cong. Ch..... 45 25
Smyrna. First Cong. Ch., "Thank Offering."..... 50 00
Syracuse. C. A. Hamlin..... 20 30
Ticonderoga. Rev. H. P. Bake..... 6 00
Wellsville. First Cong. Ch ..... 22 77
Warsaw. "A Friend"..... 10 00

$843 12

LEGACY.

New York. Estate of Wm. E. Dodge, *for Student Aid, Atlanta U*... ... ... 152 00

$995 12

NEW JERSEY, $88.35.

Boundbrook. Cong. Ch., 23.85; Sab. Sch. (addl., *for one share*), 5..... 28 85
Jersey City. "A Friend" ..... 2 00
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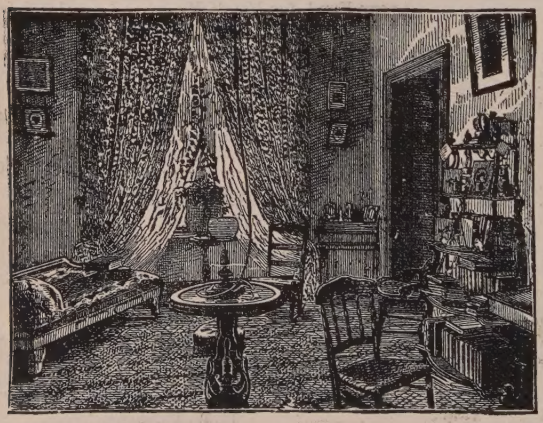

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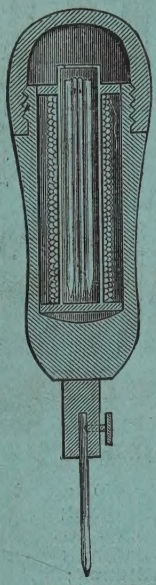

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